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part equivalent of the loaned sum, kept separate for practical reasons. The replacement of the capital and the interest constitutes the full equivalent."

J. B. CLARK.

DIE BEVÖLKERUNG DES KANTONS BASEL-STADT: Am 1, Dezember, 1888. Im auftrage des hohen Regierungs-rates bearbeitet von Dr. Karl Bücher, ord. Professor der Nationalökonomie, u. Statistik an der Universität. Basel, Kommissions-Verlag von H. Georg, 1890. Pp. 96 and lviii; 8 charts.

The productions of official statistical bureaus do not, as a rule, appeal to the general interest. In the mass their importance is fully recognized, but the details interest us only for special purposes. To attract attention such works must show especial excellence of preparation, peculiarity of method, or novelty of subject. The present work on the population of Basel can claim no interest on the last score, but it is instructive in the methods in which the data were obtained and the excellence of their presentation.

The data of the work were collected as a part of the census of Switzerland. The attempt was made to secure the benefit of the enumeration by lists and cards. The original facts were collected by cards, in sets of eight for a family. From the cards, lists were made by the enumerators in order that each district might preserve its own materials. The lists, however, proved worthless as a basis for further preparation of the data, and it became necessary to go back to the cards again.

Another feature of this work is the happy combination of private research with official data. Official bureaus confine, as a rule, their work to the publication of tables, leaving the utilization of them to private individuals. The wisdom of confiding the discussion of the results to those most intimately acquainted with their origin, is in the present case most amply proved. The result is a

highly characteristic statistical study. As its subject is a distinctively urban population, it offers in itself many interesting peculiarities.

An example will best show wherein Professor Bücher's treatment of the subjects differs from the customary official explanations. In treating the numerical relation of the sexes, he deals with the relation historically, and then as compared with that in all Switzerland and other cities. By the aid of the statistics of births and deaths he shows how a city population must develop an excess of females greater than the general average of the country. The degree of this excess is calculated from the facts for Basel, and the influence upon this relation of growth by immigration carefully discussed. To specialize further would be unprofitable. Suffice it to say that the other phenomena of the population are treated with equal elaboration, and a keen perception of the elements of the problems attaching to them. The student will find here valuable information on the composition of an urban population and the effect of immigration upon it.

The author shows a rare gift of combination in the use of figures. To all students of statistical science the work should have an interest apart from its subject as an example of highly-developed statistical methods.

R. P. F.

PROBLEMS OF GREATER BRITAIN. By the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, Bart. MacMillan & Co., London and New York. Pp. 738.

A great English historian has said that "Wessex has grown into England, England into Great Britain, Great Britain into the United Kingdom, the United Kingdom into the British Empire." No part of the history of that marvellous process of growth and expansion is more thrilling or more important than that which embraces the series of adventures and conquests through which English traders and warriors have added to the island kingdom, in compar-